THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXV. NUMBER 51. | CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

MR. W. C. MACPHERSON, Collector of Mozufferpore, has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, in which he states that the whole area affected by scarcity is about 30 to 40 square miles, and he estimates the population affected, at 250,000 souls. "In a great part of the affected area paddy is the chief crop grown. The loss of this crop and the want of employment got in ordinary years from cutting the harvest is causing considerable distress both to cultivators and laborers. This distress is likely to increase before the next rains, and probably May will see the most acute stage."

THE Pope Hennessey case, says the *World*, will cost the *Times* about £8,000. The costs incurred, which include examinations on commission at Mauritius and a dozen applications to court, have been very heavy, and the defendants have to pay them as "between attorney and client." The truth is the *Times* offered Sir Pope Hennessey a lump sum, but he wisely preferred an apology, retractation and all the costs.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that Khan Bahadur Raja Jahanad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pind Dadun Khan, has, while on tour in the Salt Range, been doing excellent work in addressing assemblies of the villagers on the evils of expensive marriage and funeral ceremonies, pointing out how these impoverished the people for the benefit of the money-lender. In more than one place the entire assemblies are said to have promised to follow his advice of economy in these respects.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE drew attention, in a question to the Under-Secretary of State the week before the mail left, to a passage in the Report of the Currency Commission relating to the burning subject of the loss sustained by the servants of the Government of India in consequence of the depreciation of the currency in which they are paid. This of course affects all classes alike. One paragraph read by Sir John Gorst from the report deserves to be carefully treasured up for future use. It is as follows: "If the salaries of the Indian officials do not represent as much real remuneration as before, the Government will ultimately be compelled, by the same forces which settle the market value of all other commodities, to increase their salaries."

FOR some years past the Germans have been very busy in holding exhibitions of various kinds—so busy, indeed, that one would have thought they had exhibited well-nigh all that the country has to show. A new idea has, however, been hit upon by Freiherr von Stein, Liebenstein, who has set all the inhabitants of the sleepy little town of Meiningen agog by an exhibition of newspapers. He has gathered together from all parts of the world—Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia—newspapers which described the death of the Emperor William I. They number two hundred and fifty, in fifty-four languages. The exhibitor has procured six copies of each newspaper, and they have been bound up into six volumes; which, after the good people of Meiningen have satiated their curiosity, will be presented respectively to the Emperor, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke of Meiningen, Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, and the Germanic Museum.

DHULIP SINGH has been interviewed in Paris, where he is said to have returned in order to sell his jewels. He continues, it is stated, his foolish threats against the British Government, and quotes the old prophecy, pointing to him as the deliverer of India. He says he has resolved to associate himself with the Fenian conspirators.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from 'a confidential source' that Lord Dufferin first read the letter of Sir Auckland Colvin to Mr. Hume on the Congress before it was allowed to be published; and also that Lord Dufferin, before he delivered his speech at the Scotch Dinner, got the permission of the India Office to do so. We do not know what truth there is in this report.

THE relief works, recently started in Khurda in Orissa, have now been brought to a close, the agricultural prospects having improved.

TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

Two Sikhs, who are alleged to be emissaries of Dhulip Singh, have been arrested in Berar, and locked up at Akola, where they remain, pending the receipt of orders from the Foreign Secretary.

A FUND has been opened in Bombay for the relief of the relatives of the unfortunate passengers, who went down in the *Vaitarna*. The Governor of Bombay has contributed Rs. 100 to the fund.

HIS EXCELLENCY Dewan Bahadur Luxman Jagganath of Baroda is about to retire on a pension soon, and Mr. Jaisingrai Andgria, Sir Subha Saheb, will, in all probability, be his successor.

WE learn from the Bengal Government Resolution on the Report of the Administration of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum for 1887-88 that the year was mainly devoted to the arrangement of collections in classes under Art Manufactures, Economies and Ethnology. 307 articles were added to the Museum; the greater number of them were presented, on return, by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of London. A figure of Buddha in Bronze and 36 life-sized models of Indian races form a part of the additions to the Museum. The Lieutenant-Governor expresses his satisfaction at the arrangements in progress to obtain from Europe and Australia specimens of Art manufactures and Economic products. The Government of India has also been asked to obtain a list of wholesale prices of the least known products in all parts of India.

IN the House of Commons, Sir John Gorst, replying to Sir George Campbell, said that, pending a reply from the Government of India, the Secretary of State considered it premature to express any opinion or take any action in the matter of the Deccan Mining Company.

ZADKEIL is very indignant in his 1889 edition with the begoted opponents of astrology, who assert that astrology cannot foretell events, and he forthwith proceeds to predict, and says, we must look out for the "great public scandal," that will be rife in London on the 6th of February, and for the evil which is predicted for the love affairs of the persons, whose birthday falls on the 23rd of that month. The Emperor of Germany will in May be brought into "a sharp dispute with a powerful neighbour," which Prince Bismarck, with Zadkeil in his hand, ought to try to avoid. In August the Emperor of Austria is kindly advised to beware of false friends, and to make no serious move, but rather act on the defensive. The King of the Belgians will also encounter a serious crisis in the same month. Zadkeil claims to have a sale, exceeding 140,000.

A PUNA paper says:—"The Police are on the track of a Russian, named Wilbert, who came into Puna upwards of a month ago, and put up with a respectable family in Petty Staff Lines. Wilbert gave himself out to be a "stage" man, and told a good many people that he was about to engage the Soldiers' Institute for his performances. It is not exactly known in what way Wilbert has incriminated himself, but Police Inspector Collett, who pressed for information about him at one of the hotels in Puna, believed the man to be none else but a Russian spy. Wilbert is a good-looking, well-built young man of about four and twenty, and lips the English syllables very fairly."

AN Army Circular has been published, announcing that examinations in the Russian language will take place in India commencing from the 1st of January next, and thereafter at intervals of six months, at any military station where a qualified officer is available to conduct the examination. This is significant of the extension the knowledge of Russian is obtaining in the army.

AN Austrian engineer has discoverd a method of artificially cooling the temperature of dwelling houses without causing the moisture to condense. He proposes to give a practical illustration of his idea by constructing a first class hotel in Calcutta, and applying his cooling system to it in such a way that the temperature of any room could be regulated to the required degree. The building would accommodate 300 visitors, each having a separate bed-room and bath-room. An outlay of 15 lakhs of rupees would be required to construct and furnish the building, which the projector intends to raise by means of a limited Company.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

THE Calcutta Missionary Conference has presented an address to Sir Steuart Bayley on the subject of "the great and steady growing drunkenness in Bengal." The memorialists are thankful for the attitude taken up by the Government towards the evil. They urgently request that the outstill system, which "has proved a curse to the country," may be abolished without delay; and that the privilege of local option in regard to the opening of shops for the sale of liquor may at once be conceded to all rural communities, under such arrangements for working it under existing law or under fresh legislation as to the Government may seem best.

THE German Government requires a loan of eighty-four million marks for fortresses, barracks, and artillery, besides a hundred and twelve millions for the navy. Italy also raises a military loan.

THE duration of hair life is limited, and sooner or later it is shed. Indeed it is stated that the hair of an infant are completely shed within a year after birth; those on the body and limbs go first, whilst the hair of the head and the eye-lashes follow. This change may be carried on almost imperceptibly, as the place of the falling hair is taken by a second crop. The process of loss and renewal is very simple. The old hair is detached from the papilla, and soon another hair makes its appearance at the bottom of the same follicle, and grows towards its orifice. The detached hair is thus gradually thurst out and shed. It is not at all uncommon to see the two hair—the young and the old—projecting from the mouth of the same follicle. The whole process is somewhat similar to the replacement of the milk teeth in the child by the permanent teeth. The second crop of hair which appears is perennial. Each hair has been calculated to remain attached from two to six years. Before it dies, provision is made for its successor, and so this process of shedding and renewal goes on continually.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has heard the appeal by Bhaija Rabida Sing from the decree of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh regarding the will of the late Maharaja of Bulrampore. The appellant claimed, as the next reversionary heir under the Hindoo law, to succeed to the whole of the property, valued at Rs. 1,00,00,000 left by the late Sir Digbijai Singh, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Bulrampore. He disputed the validity of a will of the Maharaja; and he also sought to set aside, as invalid, the adoption of Udit Narain Singh by the respondent, Maharani Inder Kunwar, who was the senior widow of the Maharaja. The suit was dismissed by the District Judge of Fyzabad, and the appellant's appeal from that decision was subsequently dismissed by the Judicial Commissioner. From the concurrent decisions the appellant now instituted this appeal to Her Majesty in Council, and contended that the adoption of Udit Narain to succeed to the estates on the death of the Maharani was invalid, and ought to be set aside. The succession to the Maharaja's vast property has recently, it may be remembered, been the subject of lengthened litigation between his two widows; and it was only in the course of the present year that that litigation was finally brought to a close by the decision of the Judicial Committee. At the conclusion of the argument for the appellant, Lord Watson intimated that their lordships would not call upon counsel for the respondents, and that their lordships' judgment would be given on a future day.

SHAKESPEARE is being translated into Chinese for the benefit of the young Imperial Princes.

THE lady zeminder of Bainchi, in Hughly, Kamal Kamini Devi, has made a grant of one lakh of rupees for a Rest-house of strangers.

IN comparison with the neighbouring countries the burthen of taxation is in France 111 fcs, England 57 fcs, Belguim 45fcs, Germany 44 fcs, Austria 40 fcs, Spain 33 fcs. A Prussian pays only 36 and an inhabitant of the United States 50. These figures were quoted in the French Chamber and no one dared to challenge them.

THE Empress of Japan has established a college for women, which is to be ruled by a committee of foreign ladies. Two of these are English, two Americans, and the other two French and German.

THURSDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

THE *Lancet* suggests a cure for snake bite It says that hypodermic injection of permangate of potash, if injected in the locality of the bite, instantly after the person has been bitten, would prove effective in most cases. The poison spreads in the system in fifteen minutes, after which the injection would be of no avail.

MR. HORACE BELL, the Chief Engineer of the Rajputana Survey, has laid before the Public Works Department the results of his investigation of the proposed railway routes as far as they have gone. Though these are considered very discouraging, Sir Charles Elliott has, it is understood, decided that the rest of the survey should be carried out. Mr. Bell has consequently returned to Jodhpore for that purpose. Mr. Bell's report of the Omerkote-Pachpadra route, which was once so persistently belauded as the site of a future railway, is, it is believed, even more discouraging than his conclusions with regard to that proposed by the promoters of the Great Western of India project. It is humanly possible, Mr. Bell thinks, to construct lines in both directions, but hardly possible to maintain them, even were all considerations of cost to be discarded to begin with.

THE restlessness and excitement which appear to prevail among all parties in France occasion gloomy predictions that a severe crisis is imminent. The Boulanger coalition is apparently gaining ground. At the festival of the League of Patriots General Boulanger made a fierce attack on M. Ferry. The General's public manifestations have been tamer, but they have led to the arrest of forty of his adherents. In spite of the apparent alliance between the Royalists and Boulangists Count D'Hausseille, speaking at Lyons, warned General Boulanger that the Comte de Paris was the only Chief who could be imposed on France. The Comte de Paris, replying to French deputation which waited on him at Sheen House, stated that France could not possibly find prosperity or grandeour under the Republic: and could not prosper until the monarchy was restored and her Government confided to honest men.

THE statement made that Russia had sent a threatening note to Persia is untrue. Russia is resolved to avoid complications in the East, and also to avoid a conflict with England.

THE High Court of Madras delivered judgment on Tuesday on the appeal of Kunhi Kannan, the late Deputy Collector at Calicut, and his brothers, who were convicted of bribery and abetment respectively. Their lordships considered there was not a particle of evidence that the case was the result of a conspiracy. The imputation against several respectable men who were pleaders of the first grade was unwarranted, and their lordships characterised this attempt to assail the evidence for the prosecution as altogether reckless. Their lordships confirmed the conviction and the sentence.

THE visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Delhi has resulted in final and conclusive orders being passed on the water-works and drainage schemes which have been pending for the past twenty years. These works will be commenced immediately, as also the building of the Dufferin Hospital, and in order to provide the necessary Government supervision, the lately abolished local Public Works, Provincial Division, is to be resuscitated and the above works placed directly under the Executive Engineer. The Deputy Commissioner is to be congratulated on this very satisfactory result of his untiring efforts to forward the above projects.

THE *Deccan Times* has reason to believe that Mr. Watson, the concessionaire, will agree to the offer of the Nizam's Government that the nominal capital of the Deccan Mining Company, £1,000,000, should be reduced by £150,000; and that from the gains made by the promoters, a further sum of £150,000 should be contributed in cash, and paid over by the concessionaires to the Company. The Government, on its part, engages to ratify the concession obtained. Moreover, clause II as to the meaning of "a fair" rent will be interpreted in a generous spirit. The right to prospect, which expires in 1891, will be prolonged for two years further. "On the whole a settlement is come to on the lines proposed, which, while it will still leave nearly half a million to the concessionaires, will be one to redound to the credit and capacity of Sir Asman Jah's administration. It is not, of course, forgotten that after the completion of this arrangement, Abdul Huq's shares would revert enhanced in value to the State, which it is thought would more than reimburse the State for the outlay and expense already incurred in the case. Throughout the whole of this affair, the assistance and advice of Mr. Howell, the Resident, have been invaluable."

FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

THE Uncovenanted Service agitation is being energetically worked in England. The London Committee have prepared a petition to the House of Commons, which is to be sent out to India, and which every member of the Service is invited to sign. The petitioners, we learn from the *Times of India*, ask for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the effects produced by the regulations of the Supreme Government, in relation to the furlough and pensions of European Uncovenanted Officers, in consequence of the serious fall in the value of the rupee, especially as compared with those which result from the same case to officers who do not retire to Europe, or officers of the Military and Covenanted services; and into such other facts regarding the general rules and condition of the services, as may be thought desirable. Mr. Edward Jenkins, owing to pressure of private engagements, is about to retire from the Chairmanship of the Association, and Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., is spoken of as his successor.

A RANGOON telegram to the *Englishman* says:—"Considerable interest has been created in the Moylan controversy by the publication here of the correspondence between Mr. Moylan's agent and the local Secretariat owing to the latter's refusal to furnish a copy of a secret pamphlet, relating to the *Times'* correspondent's telegrams. A copy was finally given after Mr. Moylan's agent had severely commented on the unsatisfactory reasons ascribed for its refusal. The *Rangoon Gazette*, in answer to certain allusion to itself in the pamphlet, publishes a letter from the Secretariat asking for a contradiction on public grounds of an article, published by a contemporary abusing the Military Police. The *Gazette* claims that in publishing the Chief Commissioner's defence of the Police as information from a third party, it was following its invariable policy of giving both sides of a question. Mr. McEwen's attempt to address the Judges direct in the Moylan appeal, and the Local Government's proposal to pay his expenses are strongly commented on by the Burma Press.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress for the establishment of a new Press Telegraphic Agency for India.

THE Secretary of State has at length determined to grant no more guarantees on capitatl for railway construction in this country.

THE erection of a Technical School at Lucknow will be proceeded with almost immediately, the Local Government having expressed warm approval of the scheme. The Talukdars oi Oudh have subscribed five lacs of rupees to carry out the proposal.

A MEMBER of the Paris house of the Rothschilds, who has recently been to Central Asia, has petitioned the Russian Government for permission to lease 80, 000 acres for the growing of cotton and the erection of manufactories in view to supplying the Central Asian market. The Moscow merchants and manufacturers are much enraged.

A CONTEMPORARY states that Mr. J. C. Stack, District Superintendent of Police at Chybassa, has been suspended, pending the investigation into a charge, preferred against him, of having carried off the daughter of a Cabuli merchant. Mr. Judge, District Superintendent of Police at Berhampore, will officiate for him.

IT is suggested that to attract Madras emigrants to Burmah, the best policy for adoption is to facilitate the going backwards and forwards as much as possible of Madrasees. The idea of becoming permanent settlers, it is urged, will come of itself, as they become more familiarly acquainted with Burmah, which is ceasing gradually to be a wild and unknown land to them.

DR. F. A. HASSLER thus writes from America to Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, on his English translation of the Mahabharata:—"In all my experience in life I have not found a work that has interested me as much as that noble production of the wise, and I do not hesitate to say, inspired men of India. In fact, I have studied it more than any other work for a long time past, and have made at least 1,000 notes which I have arranged in alphabetical order for the purpose of study. . . . The Mahabharata has opened to me as it were, a new world, and I have been surprised beyond measure at the wisdom, truth, knowledge and love of the right which I have found displayed on its pages. Not only so, but I found many of the truths which my own heart taught me in regard to the Supreme Being and His creations set forth in beautiful, clear language, so that as the Christian Scriptures say "He who runs may read."

SATURDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

IN connection with the evils connected with the kidnapping of coolies engaged for employment in the Dooars a contemporary writes:—"A new line of communication with the Dooars has since been decided upon, and it remains to be seen how far the conveying of coolies along this route will lead to an improvement. It is to be feared that Government hardly realises its responsibility in this matter. What may be rightly called the horrors of the traffic are something quite apart from the Assam industry, and form a serious complaint on the part of the Dooars planters against the administration in the recruiting field. A closer supervision might with advantage be kept over the police, and the subordinate members of the force should be made to understand that they are being carefully watched. There is strong reason to suspect that the police join with the press-gangs and kidnappers to further the perpetration of these abuses."

THE Government of India have now before them all the opinions of the local Governments in regard to the question of the transfer of Sinde to the Punjab, as well as the views of the military authorities on the subject.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT entered on his 79th year in the first week of November.

IT is stated that the Army Reorganization Scheme will be passed before long, and that when it is passed, the Indian Army will be divided into four great territorial Divisions, which will be entitled "Armies," and not "Army Corps." The Fourth Army will be called the Army of Hindustan, and not of Bengal.

TINEDAH MENGYEE, one of Theebaw's Ministers, is now a State prisoner at Hazaribaugh He was imprisoned on the ground of suspicion being entertained of his being implicated in the dacoities that happened after the conquest of Upper Burmah by the British. Tinedah has just made a petition to the Government of India, in which he denies to have been a rebel against the British, asks for full enquiry, and begs that he may be allowed to live in Rangoon.

A RANGOON paper writes that, owing to the heavy expense incurred in deporting or transporting prisoners to India and the Andamans, a scheme for a large goal at Insein, or some place where a healthy high site can be obtained, to contain 2,000 long term prisoners, has been sent up for sanction to the Government of India.

AN ANTI-TEETOTALLER.—A. M. de Flaix, a French *savant*, has recently devoted much time and attention to studying the influence of alcohol on morality and health, and the results of his researches if true, are, to say the least, as strange as they are novel. He says, according to the *Hospital*, that in those departments of France where the consumption of alcohol is small, the birth-rate is less and the morality greater than elsewhere, and that neither crime nor suicide is in proportion to alcoholic consumption. Comparing different nations, he says:—"France consumes less alcohol than the United Kingdom: its birth-rate is less, and its mortality, criminality, and suicide rates are greater. Italy consumes very little alcohol: its criminality is appalling. Spain consumes three times less alcohol than Italy: its criminality is double. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with a population of about one-third, consume four times the quantity of alcohol consumed in Italy, and yet the criminality of the former is very small, while that of the latter is appalling."

THE Nepaulese mission to Peking, after a year's residence in the capital, has returned to Katmandoo. It is said that the members of the mission found great difficulty in disposing of their merchandise of home production, especially opium.

A DAILY mail train will run between Rangoon and Mandalay from the 1st January. There may be some little delay before the through line is open for passengers and goods.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).
(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A, F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the 24*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Osculating Conic. Aberrancy.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 22nd, 1888.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888.

THE REPORT OF THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

I.

THE long-expected Report of the Currency Commission has at last been given to the public. It is one of the most important official documents which it has for some time been our lot to see. It deals exhaustively and in a masterly manner with the complex problems which had been referred to the Commission for consideration and report. The first part of the Report is signed by all the Commissioners, and it enables the public to see exactly how far they as a body have advanced towards bi-metallism. This portion of the Report is of special interest to India. In considering the effects of the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, the Commissioners point out that the exception of India causes it to be affected in a special manner. While the taxes in this country are collected in silver, it has every year to convert a large portion of its receipts in silver into gold for meeting the Home charges. In 1874-75 the actual sterling payments in England on account of India amounted in round numbers to 10¾ millions and the number of rupees required to discharge this liability was 12¾ crores. In 1885-86 the actual sterling payments were 11⅓ millions, and the number of rupees was about 15 crores. Nor is this all. "The difficulties of the Government of India," observe the Commissioners, "consist, however, not only in the additional number of rupees which it is compelled to find from year to year in order to discharge its gold liabilities, but in the uncertainty caused by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which makes it impossible to forecast with any accuracy its future expenditure." Then, there is the difficulty of attracting capital, so long as the present state of things exists, to silver-using countries, owing to the reluctance of capitalists to invest in securities, the return on which they are unable to calculate with certainty. This consideration applies with special force to India, because in this country the State must construct the public works required for the development, which in other countries are undertaken by private enterprise. The Commissioners, we are glad to find, unanimously hold that there are grave objections to progressive increases of taxation in India to meet either unexpected fluctuations or a continued fall in exchange. Then, again, as matters now stand, the country in its commercial intercourse with other countries is subject to the same disadvantages and disturbing influences which affect the international trade of silver-using countries generally with gold-using countries.

These are undoubtedly serious evils, and the question naturally arises, how can they be remedied. "The remedy," the Commissioners remark, "which has been put before us most prominently and as most likely to remedy the evil complained of to the fullest extent possible, is that known as bi-metallism." It is explained that bimetallism has two essential features; (*a*) an open mint ready to coin any quantity of either gold or silver which may be brought to it; (*b*) the right on the part of a debtor to discharge his liabilities, at his option, in either of the two metals at a ratio fixed by law. The Commissioners state at great length the arguments advanced for and against bimetallism, and they discuss the probable effects of such a system, its practicability, and the consequences to be expected if things are left as they are. The report proves to demonstration that no circumstances connected with supply sufficiently account for the altered condition in the relative values of the two metals. The Commissioners write:—"Now undoubtedly, the date which forms the dividing line between an epoch of approximate fixity in the relative value of gold and silver and one of marked instability, is the year when the bimetallic system which had previously been in force in the Latin Union ceased to be in full operation; and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the operation of that system, established as it was in countries the population and commerce of which were considerable, exerted a material influence upon the relative value of the two metals. So long as that system was in force we think that, notwithstanding the changes in the production and use of the precious metals, it kept the market price of silver appropriately steady at the ratio fixed by law between them, namely, 15½ to 1. When once the conclusion is arrived at that this was the case, the circumstances on which we have dwelt as characterising the period since 1873 appear amply sufficient to account for the fall in the price of silver, tending as they all do in that direction; and the fact that on any particular day the supply of silver and of Council Bills may be large while the need for remittances is small, and *vice versa*, would explain the constant fluctuations in the price of silver which have manifested themselves in recent years. Nor does it appear to us *a priori* unreasonable to suppose that the existence in the Latin Union of a bi-metallic system with a ratio of 15½ to 1 fixed between the two metals should have been capable of keeping the market price of silver steady at approximately that ratio. The view that it could only affect the market price to the extent to which there was a demand for it for currency purposes, in the Latin Union, or to which it was taken to the mints of those countries is, we think, fallacious." Nothing could be clearer or more convincing than the passage we have just quoted. It will thus be seen that the Commissioners as a body admit the reasonableness as well the practicability of the bimetallic system. The significance of this admission cannot be exaggerated. We cannot forget that it was not during the session of 1887 Lord Salisbury, the present Prime Minister of England, in his place in the House of Commons, publicly scouted the notion that a legal ratio would affect the market price of the two metals. The ignorance which his Lordship displayed by his utterances on this question was truly amazing. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom did not know the fact which is a matter of history that the ratio between gold and silver by the French and Bimetallic Law at the beginning of this century had been kept stable for nearly 70 years by the action of France alone. But now a body of English financial experts acknowledge in plain terms that the ratio legally fixed by the nations of the Latin Union did control the value of silver relatively to gold. The Commissioners are not, however, unanimous as to whether the altered circumstances since 1873 would have rendered it impossible to maintain the silver at the former rate, even if the Latin Union had not abandoned the free mintage of silver. But the Commissioners pertinently observe that to estimate the force of causes without adequate experience of their effects in the past is a matter of extreme difficulty. They have shown what has actually happened, and the experience of the past must be taken as a guide until bimetallism has been tried again and it has proved unsuccessful. That this is the common-sense view of the case cannot for a moment be doubted.

Other proposed remedies are also discussed by the Commissioners in the first part of their Report. We are glad to notice that they strongly recommend the repeal of the silver duties against the retention of which we have over and over again protested in these columns. They point out that complaints are made that the use of silver for industrial purposes is much restricted owing to the duty levied on silver plate manufactured in England or imported from abroad. They say: "The duty is said to bear with special severity upon those branches of Indian industry which are engaged in the manufacture of silver plate or ornaments. Not only does the duty (which now amounts to upwards of 40 per cent. on the value of the raw material) restrict the demand for manufactured silver, but, owing to the Hall mark regulations, only silver of the authorised standard can be introduced into this country (England) for purposes of trade, the importation of lower grades being prohibited except for private use; and the rupee standard in India is slightly below the standard required by the Hall-mark regulations in this country. The repeal of the duty has been repeatedly urged by the Government of India in the interests of those engaged in the industry in that country; and the amount of revenue which is now raised from it (between £50,000 and £60,000 per annum is so small that it could be surrendered without creating any serious disturbance of the financial equilibrium. The main difficulty which is understood to stand in the way of the repeal of the duty is the question of the drawback to be granted on the plate now in the manufacturer's hands which has already paid the duty; but the concession of the drawback might be limited to a moderate period, say three years, and this difficulty ought not to be an insuperable obstacle in the way of a desirable reform." We earnestly hope that effect will be at once given to this recommendation. It is simply disgraceful that while a poor country like India was made many years ago to surrender a crore of revenue for the benefit of British manufacturers and merchants, rich England still continues to levy a duty on Indian silver-plate, which yields her the paltry sum of 5 or 6 lakhs. We have so often discussed the matters in these columns that we need not say anything more upon it here But although the repeal of the silver duty would be a move in the right direction and an act of justice to this country, it would be idle to pretend that the measure would raise the value of silver to any appreciable extent. It is only the adoption of the bimetallic programme in its entirety that can give sensible relief to the present financial strain. The advance towards bimetallism indicated in the Currency Commission's Report as a whole is full of hope for bimetallists, and must be regarded as peculiarly satisfactory. The result has, indeed, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of bimetallism. As we have already exceeded the limits of a single article, we shall notice the second and third parts of the Report in another issue.

ROYAL COMMISSION *vs.* PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

AT first sight it would seem that a Royal Commission is so very different from a Parliamentary Committee that the two should not be talked of in the same breath; but there are circumstances in the present condition of India which render an enquiry as to which of the two should be the most beneficial and desirable in this country? There is no question that a Royal Commission sent out to this country and having native members sitting on it would result in the most thoroughgoing inquiry into the multifarious affairs and departments which have to be surveyed to come to a definite understanding about the shortcomings of the Indian administration. The result of such an enquiry would be the most satisfactory possible. The world at large would be convinced that the enquiry would be most perfect possible and those in whose hands lie the destiny of India will have sure grounds for action. The country at large would be satisfied that there is no desire on the part of its rulers to burke enquiry or withhold information. At present Commissions and Committees appear to be shams dealing with foregone conclusions. A Royal Commission of the kind we propose will be in this respect quite different, and no one can hesitate for a moment as to its acceptability. The odds are, nevertheless, tremendously against such a Commission. In the first place we think it is simply unattainable. The cry will be from the Viceroy downwards that it would destroy the *prestige* of the administration, and make the country ungovernable by the present set of rulers. Knowing that even Lord Dufferin took advantage of so insignificant an incident as the publication of the Kumbuctpore pamphlet to make political capital and frighten all India and all Europe with the bogey of insubordination, we have no hesitation in saying the cry would be raised every where that the people would break out into open mutiny, if they once saw in this country a Royal Commission sitting to enquire into the conduct of local officers. Such a cry would not be the first of its kind, but it would certainly be hundredfold more reverberating. And in the face of it no Minister of Her Majesty, however powerful

be may be, would take upon himself the reponsibility or even the possible risk of a Mutiny in India. Were it otherwise still there are circumstances which make a Parliamentary Commission undesirable. Large bodies move slowly, and a large peripatetic Commission visiting all the principal towns of India and examining witnesses and on matters the most diverse and multifarious, would be fortunate if it came to a conclusion in less than a decade. That would mean stopping the clock of progress in India for ten years, where the local officers would not venture to initiate a single change in the face of the Commission. Then will come the usual official reference to India for the opinions of local officers. Then follow discussions in Parliament, in the India House, and in the Ministry, which will for certain swallow up another ten years, and a generation must pass away before the clock of progress be again set in motion, assuming—a highly improbable assumption—that those who would grant us the Commission would live and be in office to carry out its recommendations. We take no note here of the composition of the Commission; but it would be only natural to suppose that it would contain some gritty materials which would counteract the harmony of its action, and lead to dissents and protests which would greatly refract from the effects of its report.

On the other hand a Parliamentary Committee must be quick of action and its report must be submitted within the session in which it is appointed. And for administrative purposes its opinion will be as effective as that of a Royal Commission. True, from the nature of its constitution it will have to work in London and to deal with a limited number of witnesses; but with fair vigilance and activity on the part of the members of the Committee a tolerable selection of the witnesses may be made for all practicable purposes, and sufficient facts may be elicited from such a selection, for a correct understanding of the questions at issue. A few good experts are infinitely more valuable than any number of men who are not familiar with working of the machinery of Government. In the history of Committees it has often been found that by sharp Jokeyism genuine experts are often hustled out of the path to make way for men of name and wealth and rank who are more ornamental than useful, but a good deal depends upon the management and adroitness of the more active members who interest themselves in the selection of witnesses, and there is no reason to believe that in a fairly constituted Committee of the House of Commons there will not be found some impartial men who will act with ordinary prudence and caution, and interest themselves in the cause of the people of this country. Then as regards despatch of business, it would doubtless swamp any Parliamentary Committee that will attempt at once to grasp the whole circle of Indi n administrative works, but by proceeding piecemeal the difficulty can be easily obviated. For instance in the ensuing sessions the enquiry might be limited to how far the pledges given in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 have been carried out. Six months would be ample for an enquiry of the kind, and there is a sufficiency of men and material ready at hand at London for the purpose. Men like Messrs. Bradlaugh, Lethbridge, Smith and others who take an earnest interest in Indian affairs could push on the enquiry to a satisfactory end within the time usually allotted to a Parliamentary Committee, and this may be followed and by other subjects in future years. The great question in connection with the Proclamation in which we are all so deeply interested is as to the real character of that document. Is it a charter of our rights and previleges, or is it a mere claptrap? We have lately heard a good deal about an astute judge with more than Old Bayley keenness for special pleading, explaining away the solemn assurances of our gracious sovereign as mere rhetorical froth and nothing more, having no binding effect whatever on the administration, and that the proceedings at the publication of the Royal will were a solemn sham inacted for the delectation of the people of this country, but to have no pledge at all. Nor is this opinion confined to the astute judge in question, whose habit when speaking of turning his head upwards with closed eyes lik a cock crowing on a dung hill leaves an impression of unreality on the mind. The bulk of the Anglo-Indians are of the same opinion, and even the late Viceroy in some of his recent utterances gave expression to opinions which were founded on this interpretation of the character the of Proclamation. An authoritative exposition of the true meaning of the Proclamation is of vital interest to us, and none can give it more satisfactorily than Her Majesty's advisers as represented by the two Houses of Parliament. When we have got it we shall know what course to follow next. It would be too early in the day to mention other subjects at present, but we would strongly urge our friends in England to take up this subject first. We repeat that we would infinitely prefer a Royal Commission to a Parliamentary Committee; but we feel that our case is like that of the hunch-back who would be most delighted to lie supine but is forced to betake to one side of his body or the other, his dorsal protuberance being a standing obstacle to the accomplishment of his wishes. Being certain that the Royal Commission will not be granted we would gladly accept the advice conveyed in the Bengali adage, "it is better to have a blind uncle than no uncle at all."

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

Manchester does not love a new Governor-General to come out to India without lecturing him as to how he should discharge the functions and responsibities of his exalted office. It has for sometime past become a settled custom with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to send a deputation to wait on the Viceroy designate before his departure from England. We could understand the motive for such interview so long as the import duties on cotton goods remained unrepealed. After Lord Salisbury had pledged the Government of India in plain terms to the total remission of those duties, it was only natural that the cotton-lords of Lancashire should have pressed on Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon the desirability of redeeming that pledge. With the abolition of the import duties one would have thought that Manchester's special interest in India had ceased to exist. But nothing of the kind. Four years ago when Lord Dufferin was about to start for India a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited on his lordship and assured him that the interest which the Lancashire manufacturers had in India was not a selfish interest. It was explained that Manchester-men feel a deep interest in India, because they were convinced that to govern the people of this country well was to promote English commercial interests. Holding this view, the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce urged upon Lord Dufferin the necessity of annexing Upper Burma with a view to open a new market for English manufactures in the East. The dominions of the ex-King Theebaw having become a part and parcel of Her Majesty's Asiatic Empire, we thought the Manchester Chamber would allow Lord Dufferin's successor to leave England without having an interview with him.

But we find that we were mistaken. A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was introduced to Lord Lansdowne before he left England, and the subject taken up was the development of the trade of India. Mr. Graham, the President of the Chamber, urged that the Merchandise Marks Bill, now before the Viceregal Legislative Council should be assimilated to the English Act, as the manufacturers of Lancashire wished to be protected from the frauds which were continually occuring by reason of the marks not indicating the true lengths or the true breadths of cotton goods. The suppression of these dishonest practices would be a great boon to the people of India. The evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1887 discloses the existence of a system of false marking for the Indian market. Mr. Scoble, in asking for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise, distinctly stated that in this matter of short measure the blame cannot be transferred to foreign shoulders. The manufacturers of Lancashire would undoubtedly confer a great benefit upon the people of India by co-operating with the Government in the suppression of the fraudulent practices of puting false mark on piece-goods, which is a growing evil. It not only causes material loss to the ignorant retail dealer and the buyer in the country, but tends to shake public confidence in the honesty and good faith of English traders and manufacturers. When Manchester-men were persistently demanding the remission of the cotton duties under the belief that their abolition would lead to a large expansion of this branch of trade, we ventured to point out that the duties were less injurious to English manufacturers than their dishonest practices.

Another subject which the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce urged upon the attention of the Marquis of Lansdowne was the question of railway extension. Mr. Bythel, formerly President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and member of the Local Legislative Council, was good enough to tell the new Viceroy that the temporary financial difficulties of the Government of India ought not in the interests of the people lead to any check in railway extension. He quoted instances to prove that the expansion of the railway system had increased the exports of India, and urged the necessity of the country being still further opened up. Mr. Bythel opined that the deficit of last year was not due to the working of the railways, but to the 5 per cent interest which had to be paid on the original capital raised thirty years ago. Lord Lansdowne, in replying to the deputation was, as might have been expected, guarded in his utterances. His lordship did not announce any policy in respect of the development of Indian railways. The new Viceroy, however, said that he concurred with Manchester-men in regarding the development of the railway system as a matter of the utmost importance to India. His lordship continued:—"In the conversations he had had with gentlemen familiar with the country, he learnt that, in spite of the financial difficulties they were all disposed to look forward with sanguine expectation to an improvement in the general position of the country which they attributed very much to the manner in which the railways of India had been expanded during the last few years. Every body was agreed as to the railways and it was now merely a question as to the rate at which the system should be developed. He promised that he would bear in mind the strong opinion expressed on this subject by that deputation." No one who has a head over his shoulders denies that railways have conferred immense benefits upon India. But it cannot be too carefully borne in mind that our railway system has cost the taxpayer no less than 75 crores of rupees. The simple truth is that Indian railways are not the paying concerns they are represented to be. There are only four or five railways which bring surplus profits to the State, and their earnings bring up the general average. There are many of the lines which do not pay, and probably never will. In the official tables the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present a delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole. In the days when a strong agitation is going on to make the Government undertake the construction of railways on a large scale with borrowed funds or with guaranteed capital, the non-paying character of Indian railways cannot be too strongly insisted upon. We have always told the advocates of railway extension in India that if new lines were undertaken by private enterprise we would have no objection to offer. But no English capitalist would invest a farthing in Indian railways without a Government guarantee. This fact alone is sufficient to prove to demonstration that Indian railways are not the safe and sound investments they are represented to be. The London *Times*, in discussing this subject some time ago, observed:—What the private capitalist will look to is the chance that his outlay will prove remunerative to himself. A military line or a line intended as an insurance against an occasional famine he will leave to other hands. Patriot or philanthropist as he may be, his thoughts as an investor will take a lower flight and will be guided with a view to profits. If these are to be obtained by sinking money in Indian railways, the money will be forthcoming. If they are not to be ob:

tained, there is good reason for the State to decline to meddle with the unprofitable venture?" The perfect justice of these remarks connot be questioned by any sensible person. The advocates of railway extension in India should bear in mind that Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy turned out a lamentable failure as we had predicted it would, simply because Indian railways are not the paying concerns they are represented to be. The strangest thing is that even if these gentlemen who are not tired of expatiating on the remunerative character of Indian railways would not venture a sixpence on them without a Government guarantee.

DOES THE ABKARI TAX CHECK CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS?

IN another column there occurs a cutting from an English paper which is unusually startling. It announces as a scientific fact that the relation of alcohol drinking to mortality, morality and crime is the reverse of what is generally believed to be the case. We are told on the authority of M. de Flaix, a French *savant* of considerable reputation, that the relation is an inverse one, that the greater the consumption of alcohol in a country the less is its amount of mortality and crime, the birth rate rising with the rise of alcoholism. The usual amount of statistics has been invoked in support of this novel announcement, which, in the language of the *savant*, "is an incontrovertible fact." Our readers may take this with any amount of salt they please, and the moralists may fret and fume and use strong language to their heart's content to denounce this heterodox notion; but the fact remains that the relation between alcohol and crime is open to question. And if that theory is questionable the other one, that of taxation being the remedy for drunkenness, is still more so. It may be very convenient to administrators to justify excessive duty on spirits by pleading their anxiety to put down drunkenness, but as a rule they never raise the duty so high as to make it prohibitive. They are very careful to regulate the rate of duty so as to make it the most paying, and page after page is written in administration reports in praise of the wisdom which effects, not the suppression of the vice of drunkenness, but the most profitable source of Government revenue. Reading the praise of raising the duty to put down drunkenness one would naturally think that, if advanced duty were invariably followed by reduction of consumption, there would be a point which attained would prove absolutely prohibitive, and if drinking be an absolute evil our administrators are guilty of half-heartedness in the discharge of their duty. As a matter of fact, however, the problem is one which cannot be solved by so simple a process of ratiocination. It is a rule in economics that in certain classes of goods the higher the duty the greater the prevalence of smuggling, and its increase cannot be controlled. The experiment was tried in the state of Maine, but even absolute prohibition and severe penalties failed to suppress the liquor trade. No traveller arrived at a hotel in that state who within ten minutes of his occupation of a private room had not the offer of a "refresher" by a good Samaritan. The result was that the state lost its income from spirit duty, but the cause of morality did not benefit at all—drinking prevailed as before, except in the case of miserable old widowswho wanted a "drop" for their rheumatics. On the other hand the entire absence of the excise tax does not necessarily imply the most extensive prevalence of drunkenness. No excise tax was known to the Hindus when they were masters of the country, and there is not enough effrontery on the part of even the most unscrupulous to say that the old Hindus were wanting in sobriety. True, they had *pachawi* brewed in every house, but that did not in the least affect their reputation for sobriety. In Muhammadan countries the excise tax is equally unknown, and that does not in the least affect the sobriety of their inhabitants. It may be said that in the case of the Hindus and the Muhammadans religious anathema supplied the place of excise duty, and it is undeniable that such was and is the case. But this argument would ill become the face of those who try their utmost to undo the anathema and replace it by an abkari-tax. The tax is ineffectual for the purpose, and the anathema is a highly efficacious specific in its effects. At the same time we go the length of saying that the anathema is in some cases altogether powerless, and human good sense is the best of agencies in promoting sobriety. Take the cases of Ganja, Siddhi and Charas. They did not come under the purview of the anathema and were for some time entirely left out of the jurisdiction of the abkari tax, and they were not more largely consumed then than in the present day when they are heavily taxed. On the contrary the tax has served as an incentive to consumption, and not a preventive. In the case of alcohol every increase of tax (and there have been eight or ten enhancements within the last forty years) has been attended by more than a proportionate increase of consumption and immorality. Such being the result of repeated experiments our rulers, if they be really inclined to suppress the vice of drunkenness, should engage their attention as to the propriety of doing away with the tax altogether.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SYMPATHY WITH INDIA.

AFTER the inanities and puerilities which have been uttered by Anglo-Indians in connection with the growing intelligence and just aspirations of the educated people of India, it is refreshing to find the greatest statesman of the age speaking in appreciative terms of that intelligence and those aspirations. In his speech at Limehouse Mr. Gladstone took occasion to refer to the unparliamentary phrase "a black man" applied by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and declared that people of India as well as the people of England were waiting for an apology from the Prime Minister for perpetrating such an indecency. By the way, we may say parenthetically that Mr. Dadabhai is not "a black man" in the ordinary sense of the phrase; as a Parsi he is as fair as many old Anglo-Indians. In the course of his speech the Grand Old Man was naturally led to speak of the people of India who had thus been vilified in the person of Mr. Dadabhai, and he described them in terms which must send a thrill of delight into the heart of every educated Indian, coming as they do from the wisest statesman to whom England has ever given birth. He described them as an eminently loyal people. "I rejoice," he is reported to have said, "that never was there a period when principles of loyalty to our Queen and the English power were so high as now." What a contrast this to the hue and cry raised by most of the Anlo-Indian publicists who are everlastingly smelling treason and sedition in the native papers! The great statesman, though his mind is occupied with subjects of vast political significance, has made a truer estimate of the feelings of the people of India towards their gracious sovereign than the majority of those Europeans who live in the country, and whose minds have been sophisticated by the exercise of power. It is a note-worthy fact that with the spread of English education in the country and the growing intelligence of its people, the principles of loyalty to the Empress-Queen are taking deeper and deeper root. This is as it should be. Ignorance is no more the mother of loyalty than it is of devotion. The old doctrine that on ignorance is based the stability of empire has been long since exploded; and it is now an accepted doctrine among all statesmen that the only true and secure basis of dominion is not ignorance but knowledge. The educated Natives of India, on account of their very educatiou, appreciate the blessings of British rule, and are therefore loyal to their Empress-Queen. And Mr. Gladstone is right in saying that this sentiment of loyalty will not be promoted by the "contemptuous denunciation" of the people of India by the present Prime Minister though at the same time we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that no vituperation on the part of Lord Salisbury will ever diminish the loyal attachment of the people of India to the Empress-Queen, since they have intelligence enough to distinguish between the man of the hour and the Sovereign. Mr. Gladstone further says—"You may have observed that they are endeavouring to cultivate amongst themselves a development of public opinion; and they are meeting in what is called Congresses I can only say this that I have read many of their declarations, and am delighted at the spirit both of intelligence and attachment to their country which they manifest." The illustrious leader of the Liberal party is delighted with two things, our intelligence and our patriotism. This was to be expected from one of the most cultivated men of the age and from one who is fighting like a giant for giving Home Rule to Ireland. And this ought to be to us a more than sufficient consolation for the rebuffs we have lately sustained from the hands of Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin. We can well afford to preserve our equanimity of temper at the reproaches of inferior men when the Coryphæus of English politics, the greatest statesman of the age, and one who has been three times Prime Minister of England, sympathizes with us. We have no reason to be cast down; on the contrary we may rest assured that our cause will prosper more and more every day, for it is the cause of justice and of truth. The people of England are perceiving that we are growing in intelligence and in attachment to our country, and they will be generous enough not only to appreciate our progress but will cheer us on our onward path. Whatever may be the case with some Englishmen who have long resided in this country, the Englishman at home is generous and liberal. John Bull is a lover of liberty and is a patriot, and he appreciates the spirit of freedom and of patriotism in others. We do not want a Parliamentary Government, as our accursers say we do; but we want a larger share in the administration, and some of those representative institutions which are the natural outcome of intelligence and of patriotism. If our loyalty and our intelligence be assured, there can be no obstacle in the way of our obtaining both a larger share in the administration of affairs and the beginning of representative institutions. And these we shall obtain if we remain true to our principles and to our Sovereign. As the National Congress will soon meet at Allahabad we take this opportunity to give a hint to its members to take the utmost care that they do not use intemperate language. In their speeches and in their resolutions they should take the utmost caution and not betray the slightest shadow of intemperence, exaggeration, extravagance and swaggering. They should remember that success depends on hastening slowly. *Festina lente.*

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE immense popularity already enjoyed by the Marquis of Lansdowne may be judged from the crowd at the levee which His Excellency held on Monday last. The attendance was larger than ever and 1400 persons paid their respects to His Excellency, of whom 252 were new presentations. The authorities did their best to avoid crush, and great credit is due to Lord William Beresford, the popular Military Secretary of the Viceroy, and His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp in waiting who by tact and courtesy succeeded in maintaining some sort of order. The barrier system all the way up the third floor and back again to the second is, we are afraid, answerable for the unavoidable rush and disorder, and it would be a distinct gain if the time-honored custom of this labarynthian circuit were to give way to direct admission of the public by the grand stair-case to the marble Hall, which becomes their ultimate resting place before presentation to the Viceroy. So great was the crowd this year that it took our daily contemporaries full two days to arrange and publish the list. The Drawing Room which came off on Thursday was equally successful and there was a good display of charming faces and brilliant dresses; the permission to omit the cumbrous train is evidently much appreciated.

HER EXCELLENCY the Marchioness of Lansdowne has assumed the office of Lady President of the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. There will however be no change in the designation of the Fund raised for the objects of the National Association which will continue to be known "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor was *at home* at the Belvedere on Wednesday last. The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne were present. A large number of European and Indian gentlemen attended and a thoroughly agreeable afternoon was spent. His Honor and suite paid every attention to the assembled guests.

ONE of the first legislative measures that will engage Lord Lansdowne's attention will be the Cantonment Bill which will be considered by the Select Committee early in January next. The objections to the Bill have, we are glad to see, taken a definite shape. Those affected most by the measure, namely house-owners in different cantonments have agreed in adopting a memorial, which the Hon'ble Mr. Evans will be requested to lay before the Legislative Council. The Bill contains clauses highly detrimental to the interest of the memorialists and gives tenants arbitrary powers by which the value of property within cantonments will be considerably depreciated. The well-known firm of land and house agents, Messers Sykes and Co. of this city, are moving in the matter.

THE Merchandise Marks Bill will be taken up towards the end of January and the Railways Bill in February. The criticisms passed on this Bill by the public Press and the representations addressed by the different public bodies to the late Railway Conference will fully place before Lord Lansdowne the public requirements on the subject and we have no doubt that they will be properly considered. The Hon'ble Raja Durga Charan Law did his best to impress upon the Council the urgent necessity of providing retiring accommodation to lower class railway passengers. The Raja said:—

> Before the Railway Bill is referred to the Select Committee, I wish to say a few words on the subject. I see there is no provision made in it for the retiring accommodation of third class passengers. This is an urgent necessity, which, I am sure, cannot be entirely ignored by the railway authorities; and I may state that the public feeling outside is very strong on the point. The British Indian Association made a representation on the subject to the Railway Conference which lately sat at Simla, and this representation will, no doubt, be placed before the Committee and carefully considered. It suggests several important improvements. The greatest inconvenience experienced by third class passengers arises from an absence of some sort of retiring accommodation in the trains, and it is particularly so in the case of female passengers. In my opinions some provision should be made in order to remove the inconvenience so keenly felt.

The framers of the Bill and the Railway Conference have discarded the idea altogether and the country is sincerely grateful to the Hon'ble Raja to make His Excellency, the President, acquainted with the views of the public on the subject. Both His Excellency and the Hon'ble Law Member in charge of the Bill asked the Hon'ble Raja to sit on the Committee which he is unable to do owing to pressure of business. He has, however, agreed to attend when this particular matter comes up before the Select Committee.

FRIDAY'S meeting of the Legislative Council at which the Viceroy presided for the first time was mainly of a formal nature and select committees were formed for the consideration of different measures in which the names of the new members of the council were substituted for those of retired members. The bills for providing appointment of a Financial Commissioner for Burma and to define his functions and for amending the Burma Municipal Act of 1884 were considered and passed. The Bill about the Burma Rural Police was referred to a select committee and a Bill was introduced for abolishing the office of Coroner of Madras.

THE High Court will be closed from the 24th to the 26th instant on account of the Christmas holidays, and will re-open on the 27th. Justice Norris has intimated that, on the 28th and 31st, he would sit on the Appellate Side to dispose of some reviews, and on the 27th take any matters that might be brought forward. The Court will remain closed on the 1st and 2nd January on account of New Year's day.

THE Amban arrived at Gnatong on Friday last and was cordially received. The Thibetan officers are shortly expected.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Bhurutpore paid His Excellency the Viceroy a ceremonial visit on Monday which was returned on Tuesday under the usual salute, His Highness started on a pilgrimage to Juggurnath on Wednesday last with a thousand followers.

THE ceremony of investiture of Babu Gobind Lal Roy, the munificent Zemindar of Rungpore, was held with great *eclat* at Tajhat on the 6th instant. The local gentry and the officials mustered strong on the occasion and were sumptuously feted. A large number of Brahmins and pundits received costly presents, and beggars and mendicants were fed and they received alms of money and cloth. In memory of the occasion the generous Raja remitted rents to the extent of Rs. 30,000. His liberal donation of Rs. 90,000 to the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling has been mainly instrumental in bringing that useful institution to existence, and the ceremony was fittingly presided over by Mr. Lowis, the popular Divisional Commissioner of Rajshahye.

WE have been requested to announce that Dr. Sircar will lecture, at the Science Association, on Sunday next at 2-30 P. M., on Frictional Electricity, the subject being Electric Induction and Electric Machines.

WE are sorry to hear that the plan for bringing the Sanskrit Toles of Bengal under the supervision of official Inspectors and promoting their usefulness by the allowance of grants-in-aid has been shelved at the Bengal Office for the present. The immediate cause of this, we are told, is financial pressure.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy is taking keen interest in Calcutta sports. His Excellency was present at the races of Saturday before last and has presented the Turf Club with the usual piece of Viceroy's plate which will be run for on Wednesday. His Excellency has accepted the post of Honorary Colonel to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles who will give their usual annual ball on the 16th proximo. The ball, it is expected, will be a brilliant one.

WE have been requested to announce that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Lansdowne have been pleased to accord their patronage to the Great Indian Circus, and will honor it with their presence this evening.

THE portrait of the late lamented Babu Joy Kissen Mukerjee has now been placed in the hall of the British Indian Association. It is the handiwork of the well-known portrait-painter Mr. Archer in his usual style and is an excellent likeness. Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee has got the portrait photographed by Mr. Kapp of this city and largely distributed these photographs among his friends.

THERE has been another murderous Lushai outbreak in the Chittagong Hill tracts which has resulted in the death and capture of a number of friendly Kukis. The force already sent to maintain order in the country is reported to be inadequate for the purpose, and at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council which met on Monday last it was resolved to despatch to the frontier a force 1,200 strong. It starts immediately along with a company of Sappers and Miners who will go for the purpose of making roads in the hill and jungle tracts. Transports and Commissariat arrangements are progressing fast.

THE Calcutta Trades Association will give a public dinner for which the time has not yet been fixed. His Excelleney the Viceroy will in all probability attend.

THERE is a misapprehension in some quarters regarding Sir Donald Wallace Mackenzie's engagement as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy which cannot be too soon corrected. It is absolutely untrue that Sir Donald's stay after Lord Dufferin's departure has been of his own seeking, and we are credibly informed that before Lord Lansdowne started for India, not having been able to secure an eligible Secretary his Lordship telegraphed to Sir Donald to accept the post, which Sir Donald for his own reasons was obliged to decline. He, however, intimated his readiness to stay out the Calcutta season, and in the meanwhile Lord Lansdowne secured the services of Colonel Ardagh. As Colonel Ardagh could not immediately on his assumption of office be expected to know all the routine requirements and *adub kaydas*, if we may be so permitted to call it, of the Indian society in its different and varied phases. Sir Donald, at the Viceroy's request, will remain here only for a short time. The State Exchequer does not suffer the loss of one single pice by this double arrangement for the Viceroy has very generously declined to saddle the State with the twofold expenditure, and he will pay Colonel Ardagh from his own private funds so long as Sir Donald Wallace Mackenzie continues in office. Sir Donald has won the golden opinion of all who have had occasion to come across him by his uniform courtesy and broad and enlightened views. It is an injustice to this gentleman and a great slur on the noble and distinguished statesman who has assumed the rule of this vast empire to insinuate that the individual views and opinions of the Private Secretary will in the least influence the action of His Excellency.

DELEGATES to the National Congress are fast gathering at Allahabad. The opposition to the movement, headed by distinguished statesmen, clearly shows that it has taken so deep a root in the country, and is so powerful for good or evil that it cannot any longer be ignored. Adverse criticism will very materially aid in clearing up the way, and avoiding those shoals and sandbanks that might otherwise be encountered. We know the leaders of the Congress are wise, and instead of getting impatient of the friendly advice that Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin have given, will profit by it and correct any mistakes that may have been made. The "subject Committee," which will sit on Wednesday next, has a most arduous and delicate task to perform, and upon their discretion and wisdom will depend the success or otherwise of the movement upon which the eyes of India and England are closely fixed. They will have to keep enthusiasm within proper bounds, and shall have to urge on lagging spirits. Great tact will be called into requisition and a golden medium will have to be struck.

We cannot too often urge upon the friends of the Congress movement that social questions cannot be brought on before a mixed assembly in which representatives of all nationalities and all shades of religious opinions will sit. Europeans and Eurasians, Hindoos and Mahomedans, Parsees and Jains, Gentiles and Jews, Christians and Heathens, Theists and Atheists Bengalis, Hindusthanis, Oriyas, Punjabis, Madrasis, and Maharathis cannot in the very nature of things be expected to form the same opinion of social matters which in India are synonymous with religious matters. The Congress has hitherto scrupulously avoided the consideration of such questions, and it would make an irreparable mistake if it were ill-advised enough to deviate from the strict line of neutrality by so much as hair's breadth, for such a course would be the immediate signal for its dissolution.

The Assembly at Allahabad will be large, representative and influential. Enthusiastic public meetings have everywhere been held to elect delegates, among whom we are sincerely glad to find many Mahomedan gentlemen of light and leading. In Mr. George Yule the Congress will have a President alike representative, sound, moderate and influential, and as we remarked on a previous occasion the fourth National Congress could not have a fitter President than a non-official European of Mr. Yule's standing. We heartily wish our delegates and the movement god-speed. Upon their tact, discretion and moderation, we repeat, will depend the success of the movement and they have a sacred duty to perform this year—the duty of disarming hostile criticism by the sobriety of their counsels.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy received the addresses of the principal public bodies of Calcutta last week. The address of the British Indian Association was received at 3 P.M. on Friday and that of the Trades Association was received at 3-30 P.M., while the Indian Association presented its address at 1-30 P.M. on Saturday. The Mahomedan Literary Society and the Health Society presented their addresses at noon the same day.

AS befitted the occasion the Brittish Indian Association was cordial in its welcome and as general as possible in its representations. The address which was read by the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law C. I. E., the President of the Association, was in the following terms :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the undersigned President, Vice-Presidents Members of the British Indian Association respectfully offer Your Excellency our cordial welcome on your assumption of the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. We beg also to convey to you the expression, on the present occasion, of our sentiments of unswerving loyalty and attachment to the Throne of our beloved and highly revered Sovereign, the Empress of India. This has hitherto been our privilege, and the pleasure arising from the performance of this grateful duty is in this instance greatly enhanced when we have to do so in the presence of a statesman who has covered himself with renown by successful administration in many parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

The people of this country are deeply grateful to her Gracious Majesty for the blessings they enjoy under her benign rule. Security of life and property is firmly established, religious neutrality is generally maintained, education is making steady progress, and our ancient laws and timed-honored institutions are respected and protected. The country is in the enjoyment of perfect peace, and industry and commerce are advancing apace. These are the boons conferred upon the country by the British Government, and they are highly prized by the people. The broad and liberal policy which has hitherto guided the conduct of the Government of India, and the generous encouragement given to schemes for the association of the people in the administration of the local affairs of the country, have everywhere borne good fruit. They have the effect of making our countrymen take such an interest in administrative work as will in time prove of the utmost utility to the State and the people. We rejoice that the reins of the Empire have been placed at such a time in the hands of a Ruler whose past career gives us every assurance that the administration of the country will be conducted with prudence, vigor and moderation. We cherish hopes that under the fostering care of your Excellency we shall have every cause always to rejoice at the steadily advancing prosperity of the country and the amelioration of the teeming millions, which people this Empire.

The Viceroy's reply was equally felicitous. His Excellency said :—

Mr. President, Vice-President, and Members of the British Indian Association :—I have much pleasure in accepting the address of welcome with which you are good enough to present me on my assumption of office. I take note, with satisfaction, of your assurances of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I feel sure that such an expression of your devotion, proceeding as it does from a body of gentlemen representing a most important and influential class in the Indian community will be highly satisfactory to Her Majesty. I observe your frank admission of the numerous advantages which have accrued to the people of this country under British rule, and I am not without hopes that the more your fellow-countrymen are able to give an intelligent consideration to the policy which has been followed in administering their Government, the more highly they will learn to prize the benefits which you have enumerated in such well-chosen language.

You are amply justified in your statement that it has been the object of the Government of India to associate the people of this country with itself in the administration of your local affairs and I am glad to learn from you that the result of the measures which have already been taken in this direction has had the effect of increasing the interest felt by your countrymen in administrative work. I sincerely trust that nothing may happen to dis-appoint the hope which you have expressed that prosperity of the country and the happiness of its people may continue to advance steadily during my term of office and in years to come.

After the business of the deputation was over the members of the Association were presented to His Excellency who talked to them affably, and much impressed them with his frank and genial manners. The Viceroy was good enough to admire the neat and beautiful bamboo casket with its silver fittings in which the address was enclosed. It is we may mention the handiwork of Mr. A. Stephen, the well-known Jeweller of Chowringee.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label, under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn, London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 19, 1888.

GENERAL.—Rojoni Kumar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, attached to the sudder station of the District of Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that District, vice Babu Nilkanta Sircar, transferred.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. B. Taylor Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. B. Worgan, or until further orders.

Babu Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd January, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Radhakant Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave is posted to the sudder station of the District of Manbhum.

The services of Mr. F. C. Harrison, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tajpore, Durbhunga, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozuferpore, is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the afternoon of 18th instant, the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. H. E. Ransom Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barh Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr. W. H. Verner, District and Sessions Judge, Bhaugulpore, on furlough, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Patna. Mr. J. Crawford will, however, continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Patna until further orders.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Birbhum, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating District and Sessions Judge Bhaugulpore, is confirmed in thrt appointment.

JUDICIAL.—The under-mentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at Sahebgunge, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Mr. G. Sam and Mr. W. C. Costley.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Nazimuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore, Julpigori, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of Section 357 of the code of Criminal Procecure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Luchmi Narain, Deputy Magistrate, Saran, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the Edglish language.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Notice is hereby given that the Office for Registration of births and deaths for wards Nos. 13 and 14 has been removed from no 21 Wellesley Street to No. 109-1 Collinga Bazar Street facing Marquis Street on the north side.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 3rd January 1889, at 3 P. M.

BUSISNESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the proposal to contract an additional loan of 5 lacs of rupees for the extension of the waterworks.

2. To confirm the proceedings of the Special Committee for preparing addresses to the outgoing and incoming Viceroys at Meetings held on the 26th November, 4th and 8th December 1888.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 19th November, 1st and 15th December 1888.

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply extensiod Committee at a Meeting held on the 6th December 1888.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Sanitary Committee at a Meeting held on the 27th November1888.

6. To confirm the proceedings Assessment Committee at a meeting held on tho 20th December 1888.

7 The Chairman to lay upon the table vital statistics for the months of October and November 18888.

At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held to sanction from Messrs. George Henderson and Co. for renewal of license for jute godown at Nos. 42 and 43 Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street.

JOHN COWIE.
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The Municipal Commissioners of Bhagalpur have been authorised by the Government of India to raise in the opon market a loan of Rs. 50,000, repayable in half-yearly instalments with the interest at 6 per cent per annum in order to complete their water supply scheme.

2. The yearly income of the Municipality is 45,837 Rs. even without a water rate. There is no other loan outstanding and by section 68 of the Bengal Municipal Act the Municipal commissioners are bound to make the payments on account of this loan the first charge on the annual income.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 50,000, will be received by the undersigned upto noon of 15th January 1889. Tenders must be in sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of Rs. 100. They should be enclosed in a closed cover superscribed, "Tenders for six per cent Bhagulpur Municipal Loan."

4. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas.

5. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Chairman at noon on the 15th January 1889. They will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest rate. The amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 100.

6. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into two instalments.

50 per cent payable on or before 1st February.

50 per cent payable on or before 1st March.

7. When any allotment certificate is fully paid up the holder will obtain from the Municipal office promissory notes of such value as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds) bearing interest from 1st April 1889 and he will also receive interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date on which he may have made payment up to 31st March 1889.

A. A. WACE.
Chairman of the Bhagalpore Municipality.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN CONGRESS.

ARRANGEMENTS AT ALLAHABAD.

Lowther Castle, formerly Government House at Allanabad a large building with an extensive compound, has been engaged for the purposes of the Congress- It is situated in the very centre of the station of Allahabad, and the opposite to the Alfred Park. In the house itself, large as it is, there is only accommodation for Reading and Committee Rooms, Office, the President, secretary and a few other of the office-bearers; hence a large number of tents have been pitched for the accommodation of Delegates, and a few ranges of quarters have also been run up in the compound, as lodgings for those of the Delegates, who coming from the warmer climate of Southern India, may not like to live in tents. The Congress Hall, for the assembly of the Delegates, has also been erected in the compound of Lowther Castle.

We beg to remind Delegates that they will be supplied at Allahabad with suitable accomodation and board including the necessary furniture, light, food &c., and it is expected that each Delegate will pay the sum of Rs. 10 towards the expenses of the their servants, of whom it is hoped that no Delegate Congress for will bring more than one, Delegates must provide food, which can be procured from a special bazar located for this purpose in the compound of Lowther Castlel, where all necessaries of the best available quality will be supplied at the lowest current rates. A dispensary also has been arranged for on the premises, and a doctor will always be in attendance at Lowther Castle in case his services should be required. Every hygienic precution has been taken, and all the sanitary arrangements are on the most approved footing. A letter box has been put up at Lowther Castle, and satisfactory postal arrangements have been made, Delegates should give as their postal address.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS,
LOWTHER CASTLE,
Allabhad.

Deleegates will be met at the Railway station by deputations of the Reception Committee, and carriages will be provided to bring them and their baggage to Lowther Castle, free of charge. Similar arrangements will be made for the return journey.

Food and water be supplied to Delegates according to nationality and caste, and any thing extra required can be at once procured from the Lowther Castle bazaar. Cooks of all castes and nationalities have been engaged, who will cook for the several Messes; but separate rations will be issued to such Delegates as may be unwilling to join the general Messes, but Delegates specially those comiug from the south, are strongly recommended to bring thick razaies or warm blankets, and warm clothing, and, such as may require them, their own musquito curtains also.

The formal opening will take place on the 27th instant. We earnestly request the Bengal Delegates to meet in the Committee Room at Lowther Castle at 8 A. M. on the 26th instant to elect Bengal members for the Subject Committee.

J GHOSAL.
SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE.
Honorary Secretaries.
Calcutta Standing Congress Committee.
Callcutta December 18. 188.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

—o—

MUNICIPAL ELECTION UNDER SECTION 23 OF ACT IV (B. C.) OF 1876.

THREE vacancies having occurred in the representation of Wards Nos. 13, 16 and 17 by the resignation of Dr. E. W. Chambers, disqualification of D. C. Sanders, owing to his absence from Calcutta for a period of upwards of six months consecutively and by the demise of Babu Pran Nath Dutt, respectively, it is hereby notified that the rate and tax-payers of the aforesaid Wards must forthwith proceed to elect a Commissioner for each of the aforesaid Wards. As only one Commissioner has to be elected for each of the Wards, each person qualified to vote will, under the concluding portion of Section 13, be entitled to only one vote.

The elections will be held on Saturday, the 29th of December 1888, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., at the Municipal Office. At a date not less than 21 days before the day fixed for taking the poll, a voting paper printed in black ink for each of the Wards will be forwarded by post to each registered voter.

The voter on receipt of this voting paper may—

(1) Return it by post duly filled up to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "Voting Paper Ward No.—"

(2) Return it by hand to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "Voting Paper, Ward no.—"

(3) Present it himself at the polling station on the day of the poll, or

(4) Entrust it either open or in a closed over at his option, to any person whom he may select, for delivery at the polling station on the day of the poll.

Any voter who, owing to miscarriage of the Post or other mishap, may not have received his voting paper by the 14th day before the poll, may apply at the Municipal Office personally or by agent for aduplicate, putting in written statement that he has not received any voting paper.

Voting papers on different colored paper from the original and duplicate papers referred to above will be provided at the Municipal Office at the time of the poll, and any voter who has not already voted, or who may wish to cancel his previous vote, may, notwithstanding that he has already filled up an original or a duplicate voting paper, appear at the poll and fill up a paper in the presence of the polling officer, and such vote or votes shall alone be held valid and shall cancel all previous votes.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary, to the Corporation.
16th November 1888.

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF
S. K. DAS
(L. E. JNANANKURA)
RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারামে সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিক। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।
প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা।
পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।
(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „
বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „
কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা
ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১।৵০
ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা।
দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা। খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬.৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।
মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা
পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „
তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।
মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna a Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£700,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£26,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED.

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICER OF INDIA:

1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs. Morgan and Co.)

Local Life Manage:

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, C. A.

Prospectus and Report sent on application.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 15.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONET
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

"THE

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	RS. AS. P. 21 5 4	RS. AS. P. 24 8 8	RS. AS. P. 28 10 0	RS. AS P 33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free fm Odl, bilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly-Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

R. S. DASS,
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

70

A CARD.

MRS. GANGULI B. A.

(45-5 BENIATOLA LANE, COLLEGE SQUARE,
NORTH-EAST CORNER, CALCUTTA.)

Having studied in the Medical College for five years, and obtained a College Diploma to practise MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY, has commenced pratice and treats WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Consultation free for poor patients at her home between 2 and 3 P. M. daily.

AJAZ POWDER.

THE Ajaz er is useful to Impot ency, Weakness, Spermatorrhoea and all other diseases. If there be any question it is requested to remove it by sending for the European gentlemen's certificates as well as the East Indies by means of ½ anna ticket. One box contains 24 doses. Price Rs. 5 Postage as 4.

AJAZ PILLS.

The Pills are radical curer to Impotency and weakness &c. Two Pills (Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 4.) are to be applied for external use and the Ajaz powder for internal use.

To be had of

HAKIM ABUL HASAN,
Manager, Hakim Safder Husain's Despensary
BENARES CITY.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

AND

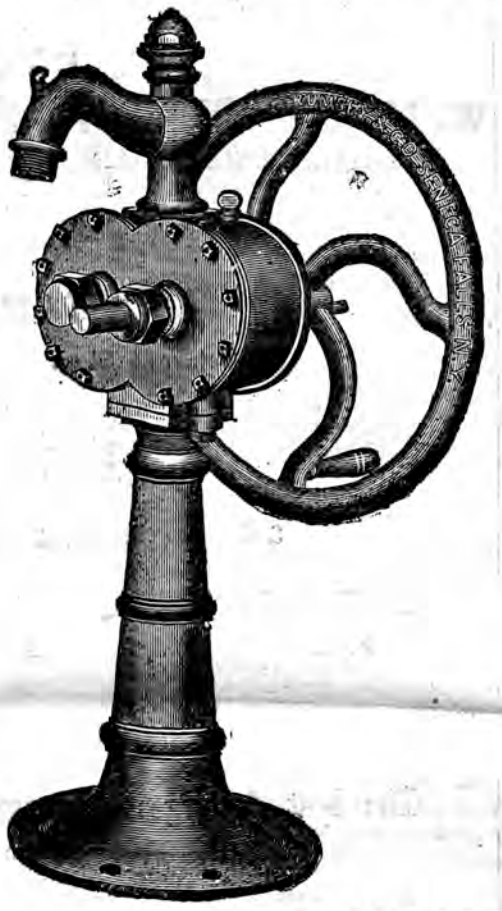
MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.



ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out or order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.; LD. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAY

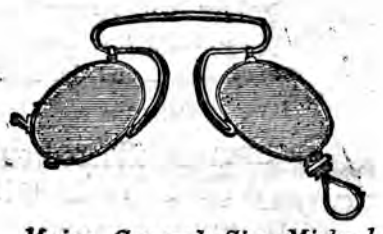
All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND



Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes:—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA. 44

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Strong, accurrate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silver, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small *size, jewelled, enamelled* dial, bold figures and hands, shewing *two times* with tempered machinery and dust tight cases for Rs. 7-8 per v. P. P. with spare glass, spring box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm Khandesh says:—"A watchmaker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusi, Regt, Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15-and were completely surprised when I told them it only costs Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies, &c., at Rs. 2 *each.* Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satur, says:—"The *best goldsmith* of the place values the chain for Rs. 7 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says.—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30." WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO., BOMBAY

W. NEWMAN & CO" LD.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Just Published

North Punjab Fishing Club
ANGLER'S HANDBOOK.
Compiled by C. H. LACY,
Hony. Secy., N. Punjab Fishing Club.
Rs. 4-8.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training
No. 1.—THE DEFENSIVE. DEFEN E F PTS
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W. E. GOWAN,
8th B. I.3 —As. 6.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training.
No. 2.—ORGANIZATION OF WORKING PARTIES.
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W E. GOWAN.
As. 8.

BARSATI;
OR, EQUINE CANCER 1886.
Price, Re. 1-8.
BY R. W. BURKE, A. V. D., Station Chief Veterinary Hospital, Jubbulpore.

"The Pathology, Symptomatology, and Therapy of this Disease has been very thoroughly examined into." (Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Thiermedicin and Vergl Pathologic, 1886).

"The Book contains much of interest and practical importance." (Quarterly Journal of Vety. Science, 1886).

INFANTRY OUTPOST DEFENCE.
By Major A. C. LLOYD. Re. 1.

A FEW HINTS ON ENGLISH ETIQUETTE.
For the use of College students and other Gentlemen. As. 8.

Urdu Edition of Cookery Book for India.
DAINTY DISHES FOR INDIAN TABLES,
Printed in Urdu, Rs. 8.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FIRST ARTS STUDENT'S COURSE.
NOTES ON
GREEN'S READINGS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.
Carefully revised and corrected by a EUROPEAN PROFESSOR
Of the General Assembly's Institution.
Price Re. 1.

A NEW REVISED
AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
JONE'S RULES AND TABLES
For Permanent-Way Inspectors and Inspectors of Work.
Being a Collection of useful Information for Practical Men for
4'-8½", 5'-6", AND METRE-GAUGE RAILWAYS.
Compiled by T. W. JONES, Permanent-Way Inspector, East Indian Railway, and M. I. P. W Inspector, Gloucester."
Rs. 8.

NOW READY
VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE
And receipt book for the use of Non-Professional horse-owners in India by Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves.
CASH Rs. 6.

INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER
SECOND EDITION
horoughly revised and enlarged
BY LANDOLICUS
Rs. 6.

Just Published
A COLLECTION OF
ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS
FOR ENTRANCE CANDIDATES,
CONTAINING ALSO
Science Example for F. A. Students.
By A. TEACHER. As. 12.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN DETECTIVE.
New Book of Detective Stories. In IV Parts, complete in 1 Volume.
By R. REID.
In Paper Covers, Re. 1-8, or in Cloth Covers, Rs. 2.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Ld.,
4 DALHOUSIE SQUARE,
CALCUTTA.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the
BEST IN THE WORLD."
Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
Its Origin and History—Constitution and Objects. Being a reprint of the introductory article in the last Congress Report, in Royal 8vo size, pages 112. price Annas 8, including postage.
Apply sharp to the Manager,
National Press,
100, Mount Road, Madras.

"IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF."
All who suffer find sure relief from

The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.
It has driven out from the system
Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout
After years of semi-helplessness and suffering ; while in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in
Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs.
Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.
Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as
The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.
Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

Sold in Bottles at 1 Re. each.

Of all respectable chemists and of Smith Stanistreet and Company, Bathgate and Company, and R. Scott Thompson and Company Limited, Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

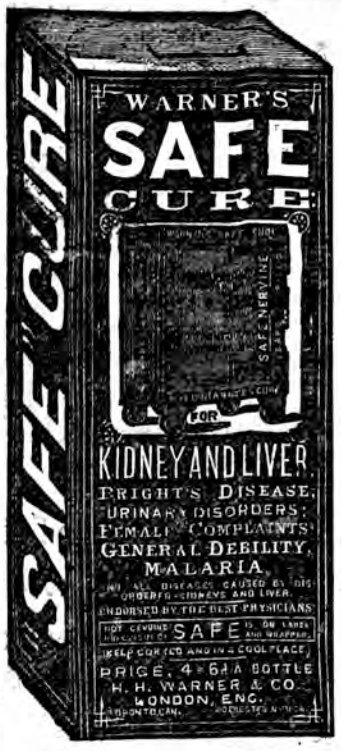
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.
Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The First Nursery in Bengal Established in 1869.

CLEARANCE SALE OF PLANTS.

AT

HALF PRICE ! HALF PRICE !! HALF PRICE !!!

For 8 months or till February next, after which they are to be sold at the Catalogue Price. A rare opportunity, indeed, never before presented nor will ever be so by any firm in the whole World. Our Dum-Dum Depot being over stocked with fruit-grafts and flower-plants, we offer them for sale at even less than half-price. We guarantee for those plants that we may supply at present as below :—

12 first-class Mangoe-grafts, at Rs. 8.

12 first-class new Crotons, all of which were sold before even in Calcutta at 1, 2, to 5 rupees each, can now be had here at Rs. 5.

12 ditto, less superior varieties and as the above, at Rs. 4.

12 ditto lesser superior varieties and, ditto ditto, at Rs. 3.

16 first-class and named varieties of Roses such as :—Montechristo, Marie Rady, Lavenir, Antonie Monton. &c., &c., at Rs. 6, all genuine kinds, and with any and every guarantee.

12 choice Creepers, all rare sorts, at Rs. 8.

We guarantee the plantation of the fruit and flower plants to be carried out more advantageously now than during the rainy season till Phalgoon month next.

Come and have a look at our Dum-Dum Depot, and, if you like, verify the correctness of our statement with your own eyes.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

Now, gentlemen, apply at once for seeds for the present sowing, such as :—Choiteh Shusha, Jhinga, first-class Water-melons of sorts, Sags of sorts, Kh urmuz, &c., &c., several sorts. Price per packet, Re. 1.

It must be noted here that the plants and seeds will be well-packed and secured and the above prices are including packing charges.

Both the seeds and plants can be sent Value Payable but in cases of plants, the price in whole or in part must be remitted in advance. The balance, including the amount of freight, will be realised by sending the Railway Receipt or the bill of lading per V. P. Post.

My Manager or the Managing Proprietor, Babu Bejoy Upendra Bose, has been doing the works of my Office with greatest aptitude, and will now do so and execute orders before my personal supervision and according to my directions. He is also directed to acknowledge letters and remittances at times. I may be busily engaged in other important matters.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI,
Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A valuable treatise entitled" GUIDE TO HEALTH"—being a series of popular essays on general Health, part I.—By an experienced Doctor. Subjects:—Health the greatest blessing on earth—How to attain ong life—Health and education—Early rising—Exercise—The philosophy of Sleep—The uses of Indian Hemp—On Tobacco smoking—Snuff taking and its effects—Burial or cremation—General Debility and its treatment &c. Price 8 ans. Postage 1 anna.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTT.
180, *Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.*

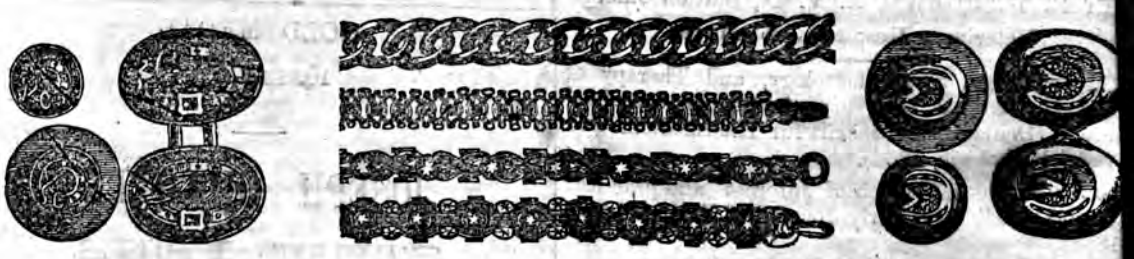
ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS.	SILVERSMITHS.	OPTICIANS.
EXCELSIOR.		IMPROVED.
PEBBLES.		PEBBLES.
Cash Per Pair ..... R 7/8		Gold Frames per Pair R 22/8
Do. Silver Frames R 11/8		Ordinary Spectacles R 3

Spectacles of all kinds in Solid Siver o Steel Frame.

For intending purchasers the eyes are tested free of charge. Arlington and Co. recommend their "Excelsior" Improved Pebble Spectacles for the most imperfect vision. Similar to those supplied to the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, London, and acknowledged by all who wear them to be the best obtainable, Luxuriously cool and comforting when reading or writing.



GOLDSMITHS DEPARTMENT

A. & Co., manufacture Studs, Rings, Chains &c., Diamond and precious Stone mountin in all its branches at the lowest possible remunerative rates compatible with high cla workmanship.

WATCH AND CLOCK DEPARTMENT

Ship's Chronometers rated, timed and cleaned. Every class of Watch and Clock repaired under a Guarantee.

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases, Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle.

TO LET

A well ventilated two storied House No. 7, Kristo Das Pal's Lane Baranosy Ghose's Street stands on the Road side is suited for a family-man. Rent moderate. Apply to No. 108, Baranusy Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	5

IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	18
Arrear Do.	15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line	0	4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.